This document represents a summary snapshot of monitoring activities conducted by IOM and border monitoring partners at the border between Haiti and the Dominican Republic. The monitoring was put in place following the movements observed at the border before and after the 17th June 2015 expiration of the registration component of the National Plan for the Regularization of Foreigners (PNRE1 in Spanish), established in the Dominican Republic. Monitoring of border movements began as of the first week of June 2015. Up until the 16th of June, figures are based on partial observations of border crossing points. The network’s current structure covers 100% of border crossing points as of July 2015.

**CUMULATIVE HIGHLIGHTS**

- **23,475 households** representing **44,016 individuals** crossed the border into Haitian territory
- **35.9%** were female while **64.1%** were male
- **691 presumed unaccompanied minors** were identified
- **1,908 households** declared having been registered in the PNRE corresponding to **4,179 individuals**
- **25,689 individuals** declared having returned spontaneously to Haiti
- **8,987 individuals** claim to have been deported
- **9,3403 individuals** were officially deported at the three official border crossing points of Ouanaminthe, Malpasse, and Belladères and have been voluntary registered.

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1 Plan Nacional de Regularización de los Extranjeros
2 All figures in this SitRep reflect information gathered on a voluntary basis from returnees, and therefore may not be representative of the totality of returns.
3 The figures of official deportations are as of 15th August 2015
4 The figures used in the graph are based on data entry already completed and do not reflect the total figures observed
Sex Breakdown
Of the 44,016 individuals monitored by the border monitoring network, 35.9% were female and 64.1% were male.

Age Breakdown
The majority of the returnee population reported being between the ages of 18-59 years old, with individuals from this age group representing 65.8% of the overall returning population. A reported 32.8% are aged 0-17 years old and 1.4% falls into the elderly category.

Types of vulnerabilities.
Among the persons crossing the border, the network encountered 691 cases of presumed unaccompanied minors. These cases were referred to the relevant government authorities (IBESR) and their partners for appropriate care and status determination.

Documentation
29.6% (13,044 individuals) of the returnees interviewed reported having Haitian Documentation, while 2.5% (1,115 individuals) reported having Dominican documentation. A reported 67.8% (29,857 individuals) did not possess any type of documentation.

Occupation
The most common occupation within the DR held by returnees is agriculture (10,797 households), followed by construction (5,765 households) and commerce (2,633 households). Other declared occupations fall within transportation, hotel, maintenance, security, students, among others.
Entry on Haitian Territory
Of all 44,016 individuals interviewed, 25,689 individuals declared having returned spontaneously to Haiti. While 8,987 individuals claimed to have been deported into Haitian territory by various DR authorities (Immigration, CESFRONT, Military etc.), 9,340 individuals have been officially deported by the DR Immigration (DGM).

Graph 9: Total returns by Authority

Destination and Intentions
When questioned regarding their intended destination, the following three communes have been most commonly indicated by returnees:
- Cornillons/Grand Bois as indicated by 2,339 households
- Anse-à-Pitres as indicated by 1,796 households
- Fonds-Verettes as indicated by 1,255 households

Graph 10: Intended Destination

Irrespective of the type of returns, the trends observed during previous SitReps remain the same. The returnees have, most commonly, provided the following answers
- Intention to stay with relatives.
- Intention to rent a house
- Having nowhere to go
- Intention to stay with Friends
- Intention to go to In a settlement/camp

Individuals born in the Dominican Republic
Of all returnees, 3,527 households (corresponding to 14,152 individuals) have at least one member who was born in the Dominican Republic. More specifically, this corresponds to a total of 7,634 individuals born in the DR, 4,544 of which were born before January 26th 2010 and subsequently referred to UNHCR as a potential caseload/persons of interest who may fall under UNHCR mandate.

Graph 11: Age and sex breakdown of individuals born in the DR

Family remaining in the Dominican Republic
When asked about remaining family members in the DR, 27,732 individuals (5,899 claimed deportees, 16,030 spontaneous returnees and 5,803 officially deported individuals) have indicated still having family members remaining in the DR.

Further questioning regarding the status of these remaining families has revealed that 76.0% are Haitians without visa, 12.0% are Haitians with visa and 6.1% are Dominican citizens or have a Resident status.

Graph 12: Status of returnee’s family members remaining in the DR

Registration in the PNRE
Of the 23,475 households interviewed by the network, 1,908 households (representing – 8.1% of the returnee population) declared having been registered in the Dominican PNRE. Of these 1,908 households, 85.0% returned spontaneously to Haiti, 11.3% claimed to have been deported and 3.7% have been officially deported into Haitian territory.

Graph 13: Registration in the PNRE by return status
OFFICIAL DEPORTATIONS: PROFILING

A total of 9,340 persons have been officially deported at the official border crossing points of Ouanaminthe, Malpasse and Belladères and have been voluntary registered. Most of these deportations were conducted by DR immigration authorities (DGM). The majority of returnees are individuals and not households/families. Indeed, a total of 9,231 households corresponding to 9,340 individuals have been officially deported.

Table 1: Official Deportations per official BCPs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Official BCPs</th>
<th>Households Deported</th>
<th>Individuals Deported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belladères</td>
<td>1,835</td>
<td>1,842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malpasse</td>
<td>3,077</td>
<td>3,101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ouanaminthe</td>
<td>4,319</td>
<td>4,397</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Breakdown by gender and Age

Of all the 9,340 individuals officially deported, 95.3% were male and 4.7% were female.

The majority of the officially deported individuals have reported being between the ages of 18-59 years, individuals from this age group representing 94.0% of the deported population. A reported 5.6% are aged between 0-17 years old and a mere 0.4% falls into the elderly category.

The average age of officially deported individuals is 26.45 years old.

Graph 15: Age breakdown by sex and age of officially deported individuals

Vulnerabilities Assessed among Officially Deported

Among the people officially deported, 386 were presumed unaccompanied minors (UAM). These presumed UAMs were referred to the relevant government authority (IBESR) and their partners for appropriated care and status determination.

Graph 16: Most common vulnerabilities assessed among official deported individuals

Deportation Procedures

Of all official deportations, 9,192 have reportedly been carried out by the General Directory of Migration (DGM in Spanish), 112 by the CESFRONT and 36 by the military.

Graph 17: Authority carrying out official deportations

When questioned about the location from which they were deported, the respondents have indicated the following:

- 8,239 individuals apprehended in the street
- 536 were apprehended in their place of employment
- 519 have been apprehended in their residence.

Graph 18: Location where officially deported individuals were apprehended

Family remaining in the Dominican Republic

A reported 5,695 of officially deported individuals have indicated still having family members remaining in the DR. They have indicated the following:

- 4,391 have close relatives remaining
- 589 have children (daughter/son) remaining in DR
- 531 have their spouse (husband/wife) still in DR

Graph 19: Returnees family status in the DR
This section presents an overview of border monitoring activities and movement trends observed during the week of November 13th to 20th 2015.

WEEKLY HIGHLIGHTS
- 2,724 individuals were observed crossing the border into Haitian territory this week.
- 46 presumed unaccompanied minors were identified during this week and referred to the relevant authority for follow up; 38 of these presumed unaccompanied minors were officially deported into Haitian territory.
- 1,350 individuals declared having returned spontaneously to Haiti.
- 314 individuals claimed to have been deported into Haitian territory.
- Official deportations continue to be carried out at the official border crossing points of Ouanaminthe, Malpasse and Belladères; a reported 1,423 individuals were officially deported into Haitian territory this week of which 1,060 individuals accepted to be registered voluntarily by the enumerators at the various borders.

OBSERVED MOVEMENT TRENDS
- Slight increase of movement during this week compared to the previous week.
- Overall deportations (Claimed Deportations 314; official deportations 1,060) are slightly higher than spontaneous returns (1,350 individuals).
- Spontaneous returns continue to be assessed in unofficial border crossing points mainly.
- 219 Individuals interviewed at non official border crossing points have claimed being deported directly into Haitian territory, while 95 persons claimed to have spent time in a detention center before being forcefully returned to Haiti.

Table 1: Official Deportations per official BCPs this week

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Official BCPs</th>
<th>Households Deported</th>
<th>Individuals Deported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belladères</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malpasse</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ouanaminthe</td>
<td>521</td>
<td>533</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deportation: The act of a State in the exercise of its sovereignty in removing an alien from its territory to a certain place after refusal of admission or termination of permission to remain (Glossary on Migration, p 18, IOM).

Spontaneous (migration) return: An individual or groups who initiate and proceeds with their migration plans without any outside assistance. (Glossary on Migration, p 62, IOM)

Official Deportations: Government organized returns which are carried out at the official Border Crossing Points (Ouanaminthe – Dajabon, Belladeres- Elias Piña, Malpasse-Jimani, Anse à Pitres-Pedernales) between the hours of 8:00 AM to 6:00 PM (border schedule). Before official deportations, relevant returnees receive an official notification regarding the impending deportation. Furthermore, information regarding the time and point of deportation are communicated to the Haitian authorities (Haitian Embassy/consulate). Official deportations are mostly carried out by the DR Immigration (DGM).

Other Deportations: Any forceful return which does not follow the aforementioned guidelines (also referred to as claimed deportation).

Table 2: Summary of monitored movements for this week

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry Status</th>
<th>Number of Returnees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deported: Other</td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deported: Official</td>
<td>1,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spontaneous Returns</td>
<td>1,350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>